Red Meat Slaughter

Local Approval

Overview

- Guidance materials
- Ante-mortem
- Post-mortem
- Carcass handling and quality
- Sanitation

Guidance

- DOD Mil-Std-3006 http://assist.daps.mil/
- Mil-Hbk-3006
- Code of Federal Regulations (referenced by 3006)…on web

Guidance

- USDA web site animal disease fact sheets
  - http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/pubs

Ante-Mortem Concerns

- Free of certain specific diseases
- Sick animals (fever, dyspnea, locomotor problems, CNS, lameness) identified and condemned or tagged “suspect”
- Downers are withheld from slaughter for 24 hrs for observation

Carcass Disposition

- **Septicemia/toxemia (ante-mortem)**
  - **injury or suppuration**
  - **physical depression**
  - **hyperemia of skin**
  - **evidence of pain or muscle tremors**
  - **dyspnea**
  - **congestion of mucous membranes**
  - **changes in locomotion**
- **Classify as “suspect” if inconclusive for septicemia…post-mortem can confirm**

Congestion of mucous membranes

Downer cow

Downer pig

Hyperemia

Post-mortem septicemia

- Infected wounds or bruises
- Degeneration of tissues/organs
- Petechial hemmorhage of kidneys, lungs, epicardium
- Clear to somewhat bloody fluid in body cavities
- Recent injection sites
- Generalized lymph node inflammation/enlargement

Anthrax

- **Human threat**
  - **Cutaneous lesions from contact with infected blood or tissues**
  - **fatal mediastinitis from inhaling spores**
  - **intestinal form from consumption of undercooked meat**

Anthrax in Animals

- Cattle/sheep
  - Sudden onset/rapid death to chronic localized infections
  - High temp (107F)
  - Bloody discharges from body openings
  - Sub-q swellings around neck, shoulders

Swine Anthrax

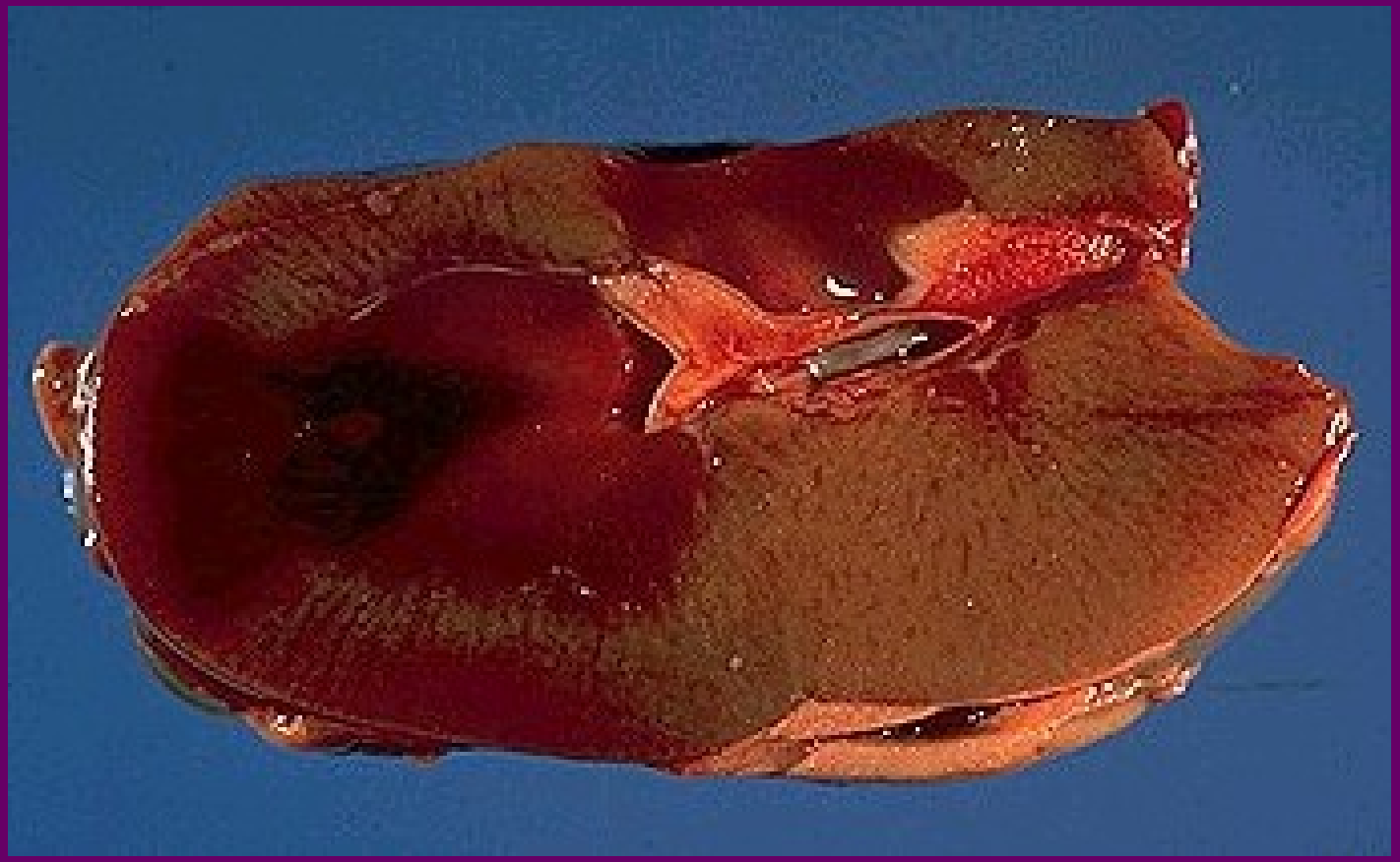
- Rapid death without signs
- Mild chronic from then recover
  - Tonsils/cervical lymph nodes may show infection

Anthrax Post-Mortem

- Rigor mortis absent or incomplete
- Blood dark, thickened, and fails to clot completely
- Hemorrhages or blood congestion common on various organs
- Enlarged dark red or black, soft spleen

Generalized lymphadenitis

Acute Liver Infarction



Liver degeneration

Petechial hemmorhage of liver

Muscle tissue with whitish discoloration due to injection

Septicemia

- Septicemia and/or generalized acute lymphadenitis require condemnation
- Localized abnormal tissue may be removed and the carcass passed if no generalized lesions

Toxemia-Ante-mortem

- Downer/locomotive changes
- Confusion/convulsions
- Dehydration
- Pain-grinding teeth
- May be associated with many initial injuries or illness
- Condemn if definite-suspect if inconclusive

Confused pig

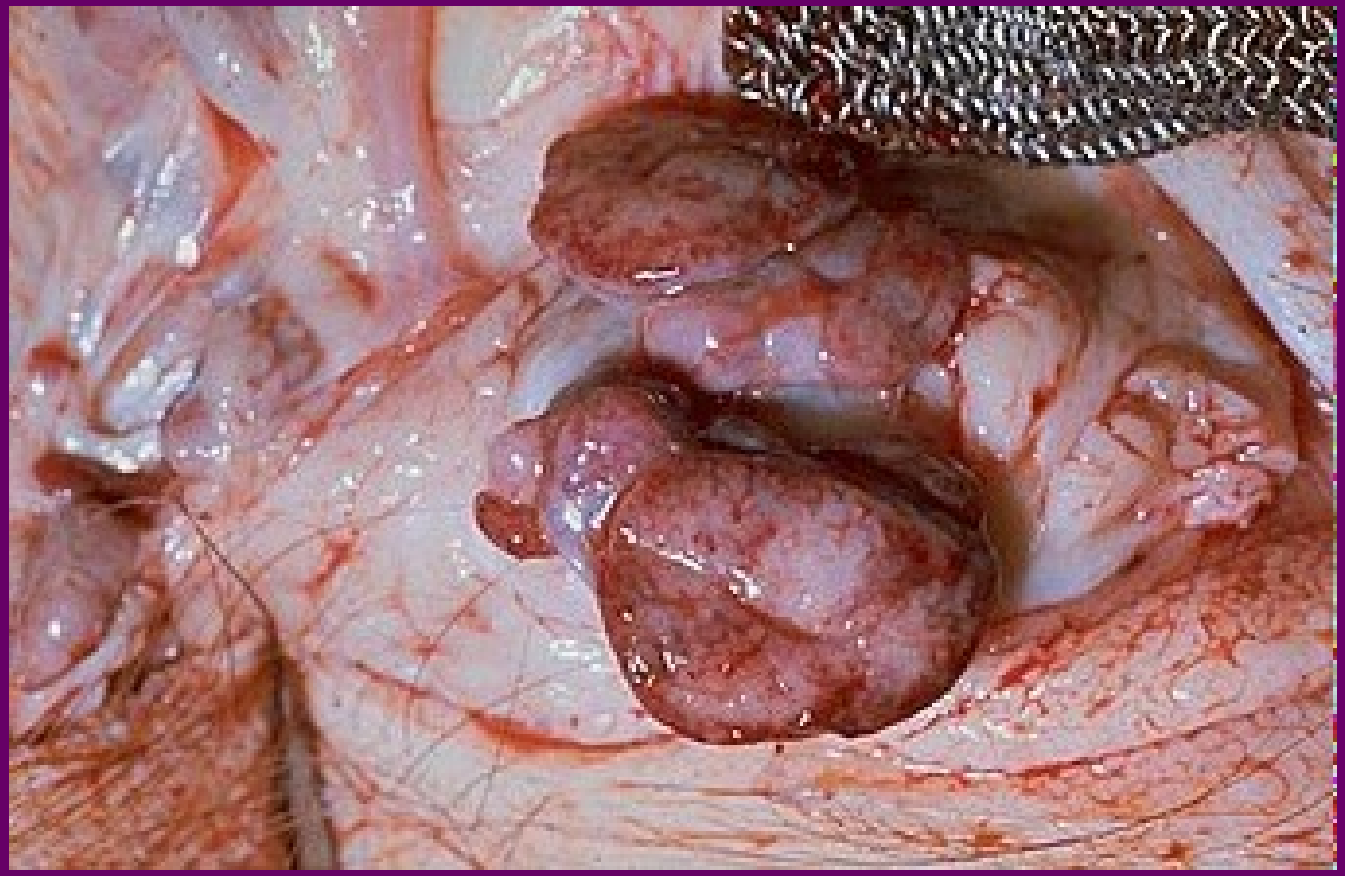
Dehydrated calf

Post-mortem Toxemia

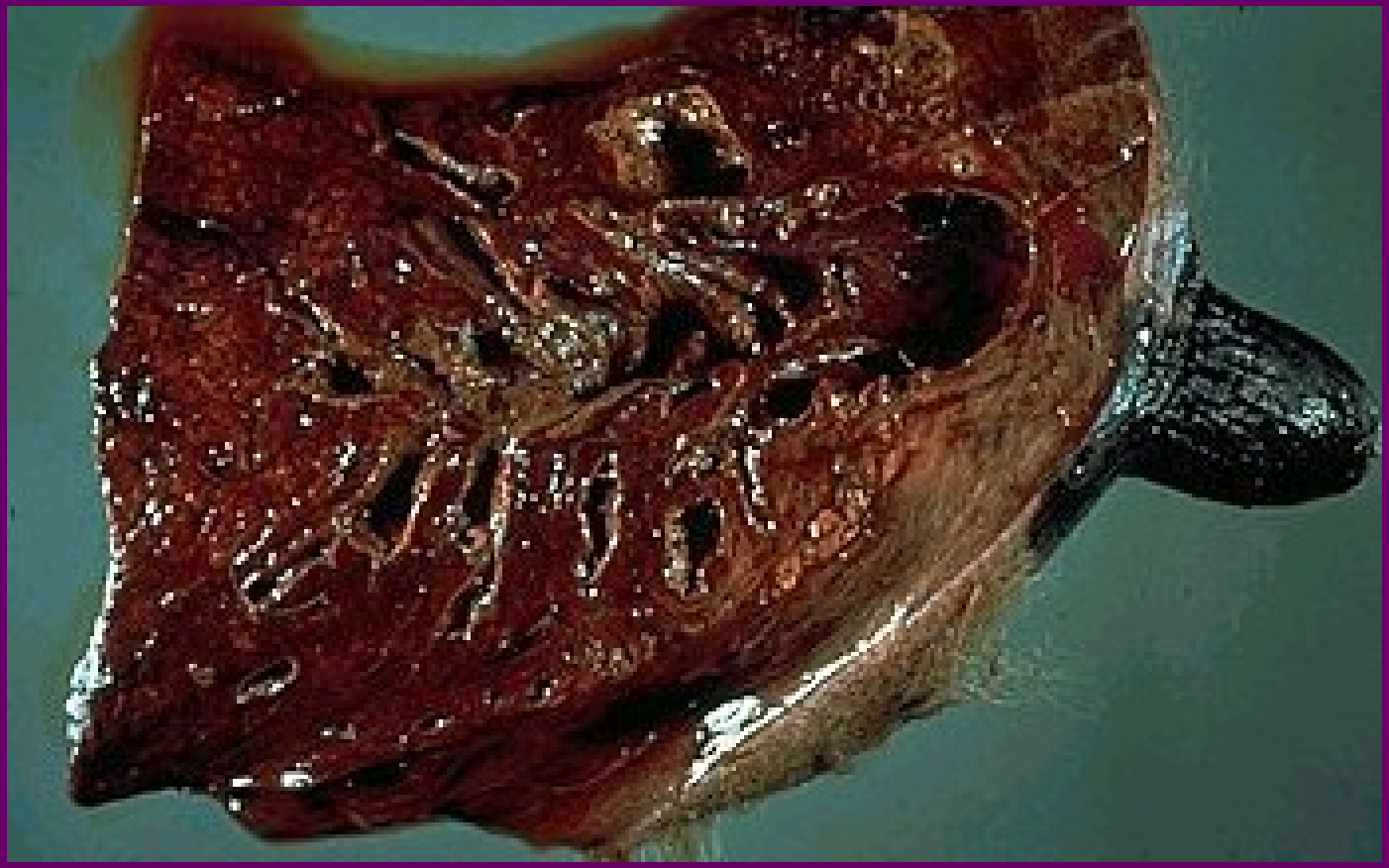
- Petechial or ecchymotic hemorrhage (esp. lung, liver,epicardium)
- Generalized acute lymphadenitis
- Tissue degeneration/necrosis

Petechial hemmorhages

Lymph nodes



Mammary tissue necrosis



Pyemia

- Multiple abcesses throughout the body
- Condemn
- AM and PM examples

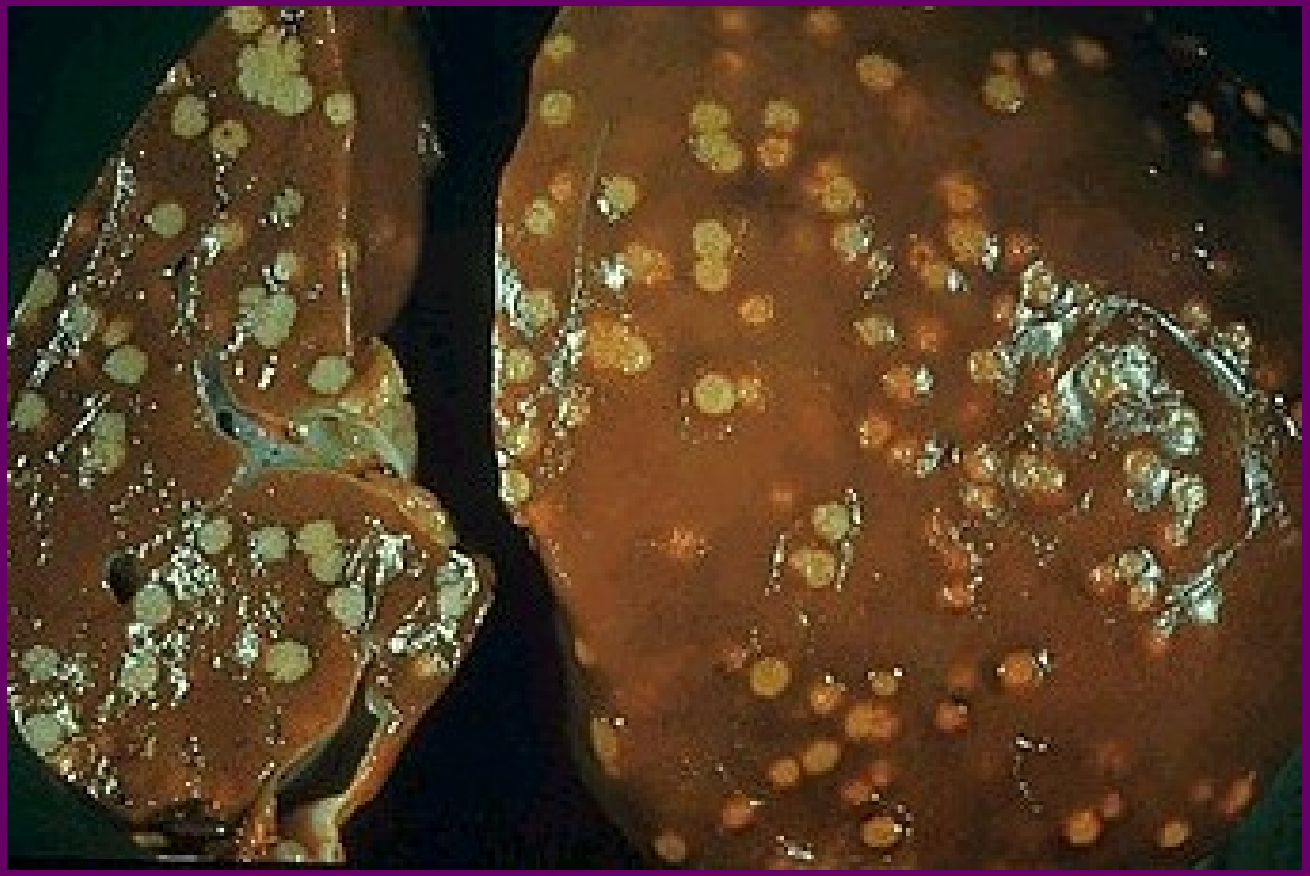
Pig’s ankle swollen with pus

Umbilical abcess

Subcutaneous abcess

Cachexia

Multiple abcesses in liver



Swine Erysipelas

- Fever, arthritis, skin wheals
- Sudden death when excited
- Painful, swollen joints
- Systemic petechiae, lymphadenitis
- Condemn if acute lesions

Swollen joints

Diamond Skin Disease

Chronic skin lesions

Other systemic conditions

- Arthritis/polyarthritis
- Pericarditis
- Condemn unless localized and can be trimmed out

Swollen shoulder joint

Traumatic pericarditis

More conditions

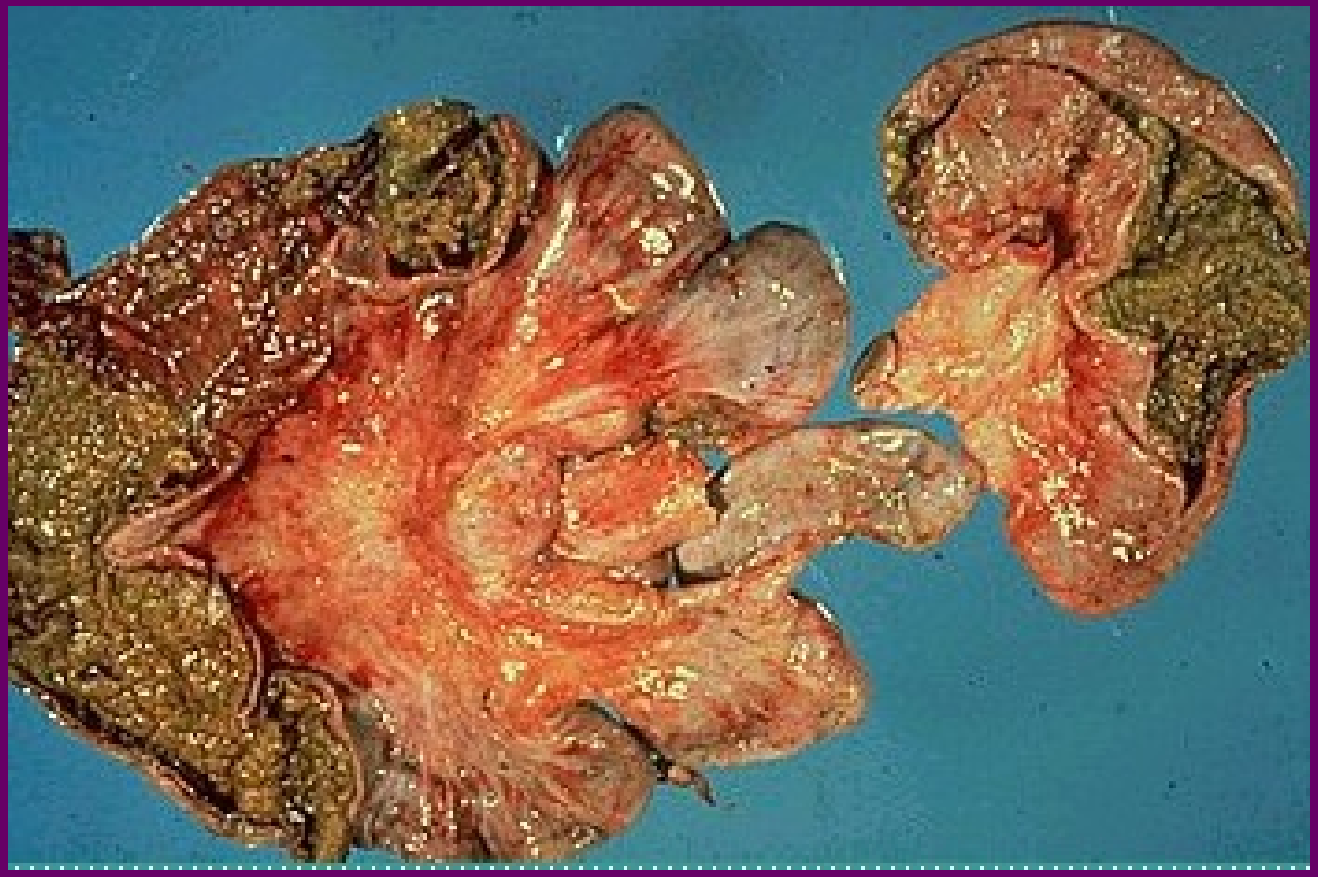
- If extensive with generalized changes then condemn
- Pneumonia
- Peritonitis
- Enteritis/gastritis
- Nephritis/pyelonephritis

Pneumonia case

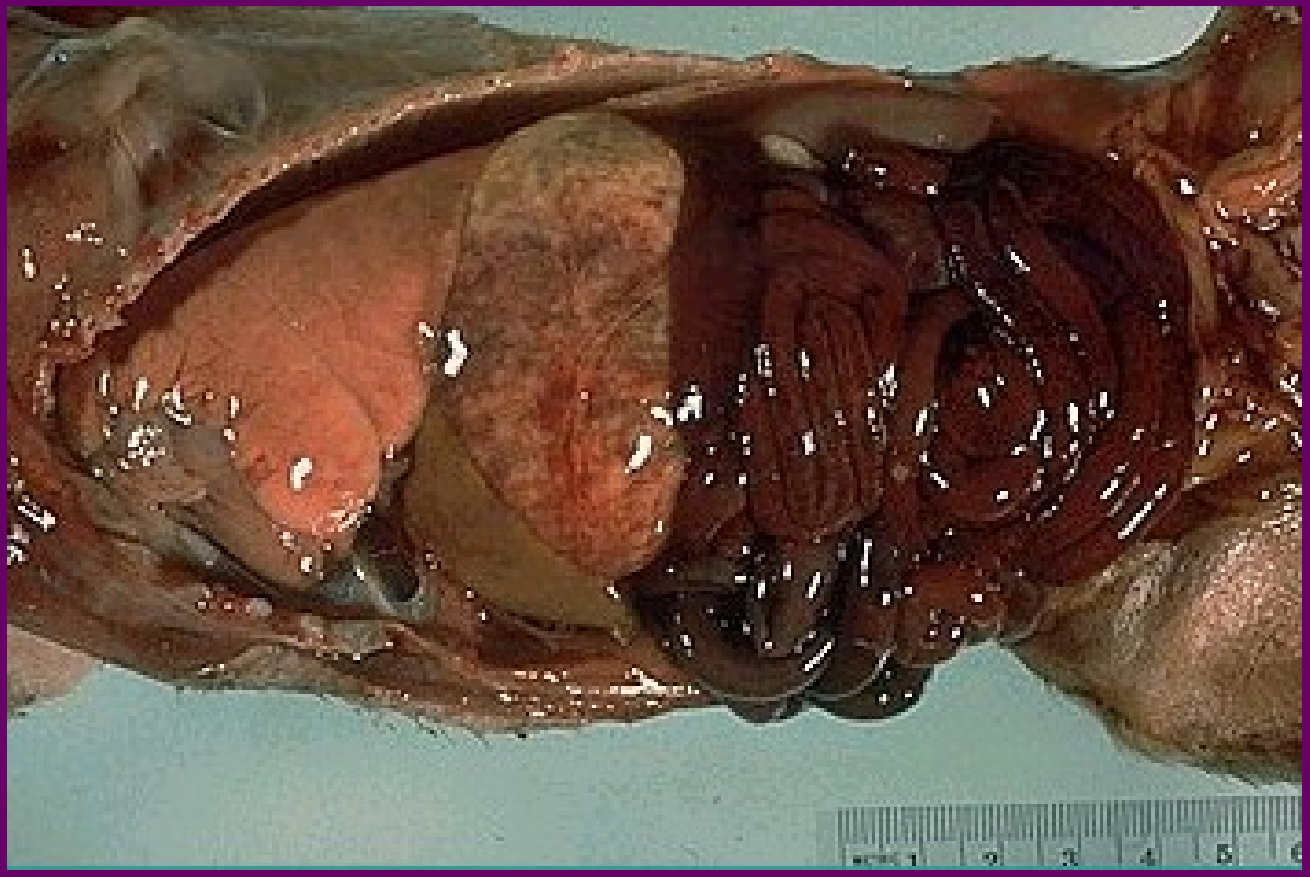
Pneumonic lung

Peritonitis

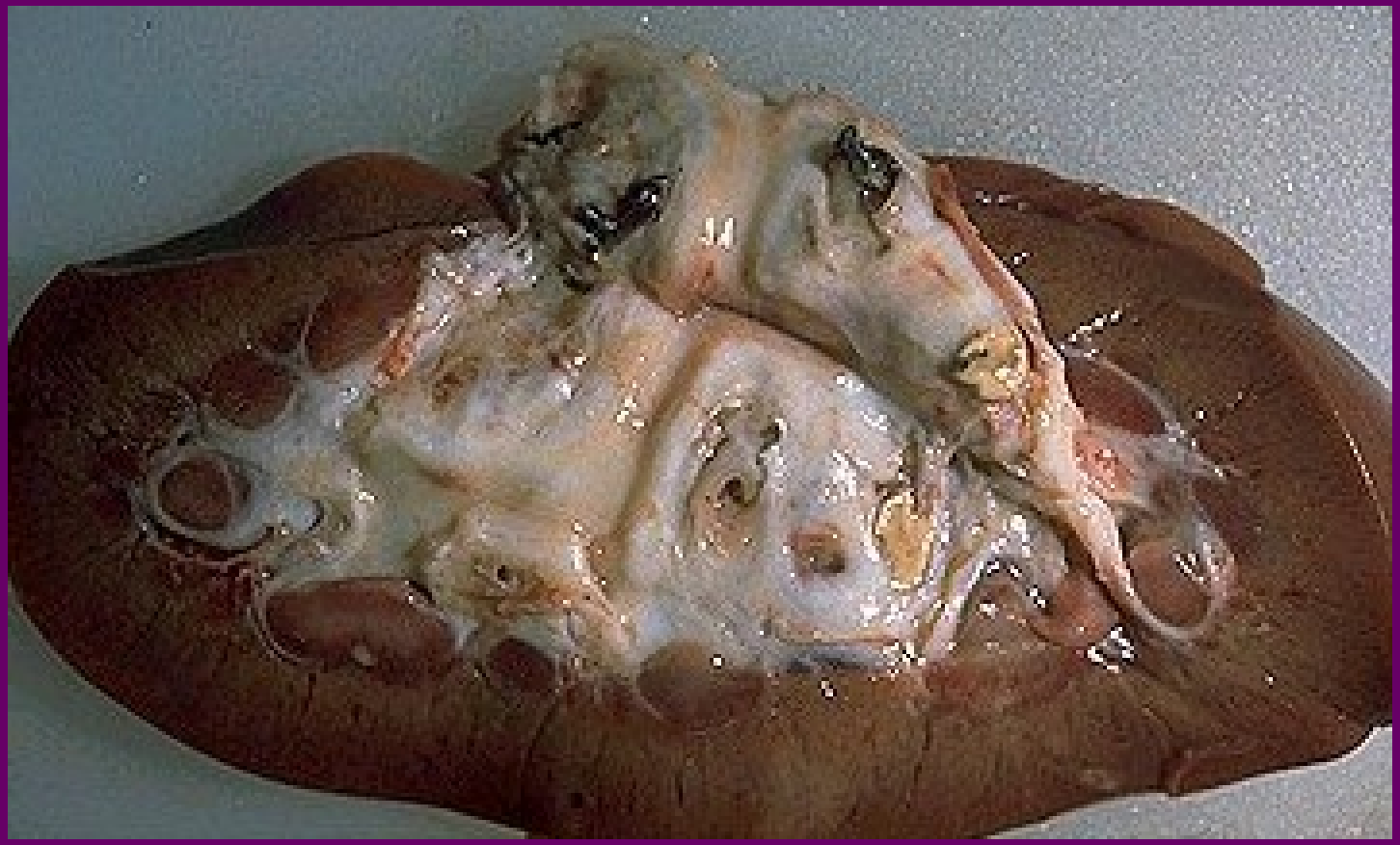
Gangrenous stomach



Enteritis



Pyelonephritis



Uroliths

Neoplastic kidney

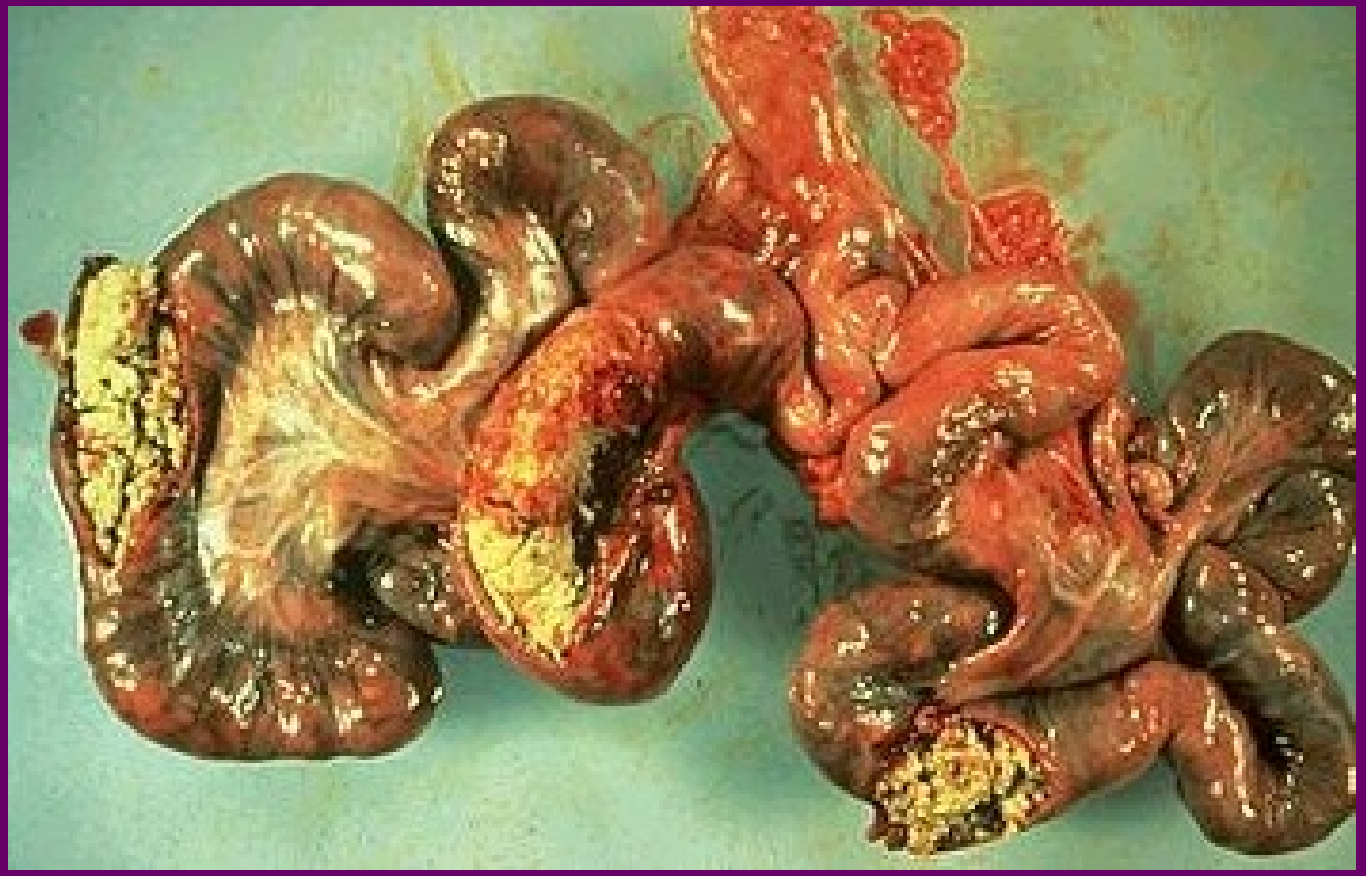
More conditions

- Mastitis
- Metritis
- Necrobacillosis (footrot)
- Caseous lymphadenitis
  - disposition varies with extent of lesions and animal's condition

Mastitis

Metritis

Endometritis



Footrot